

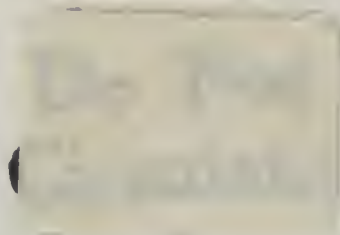
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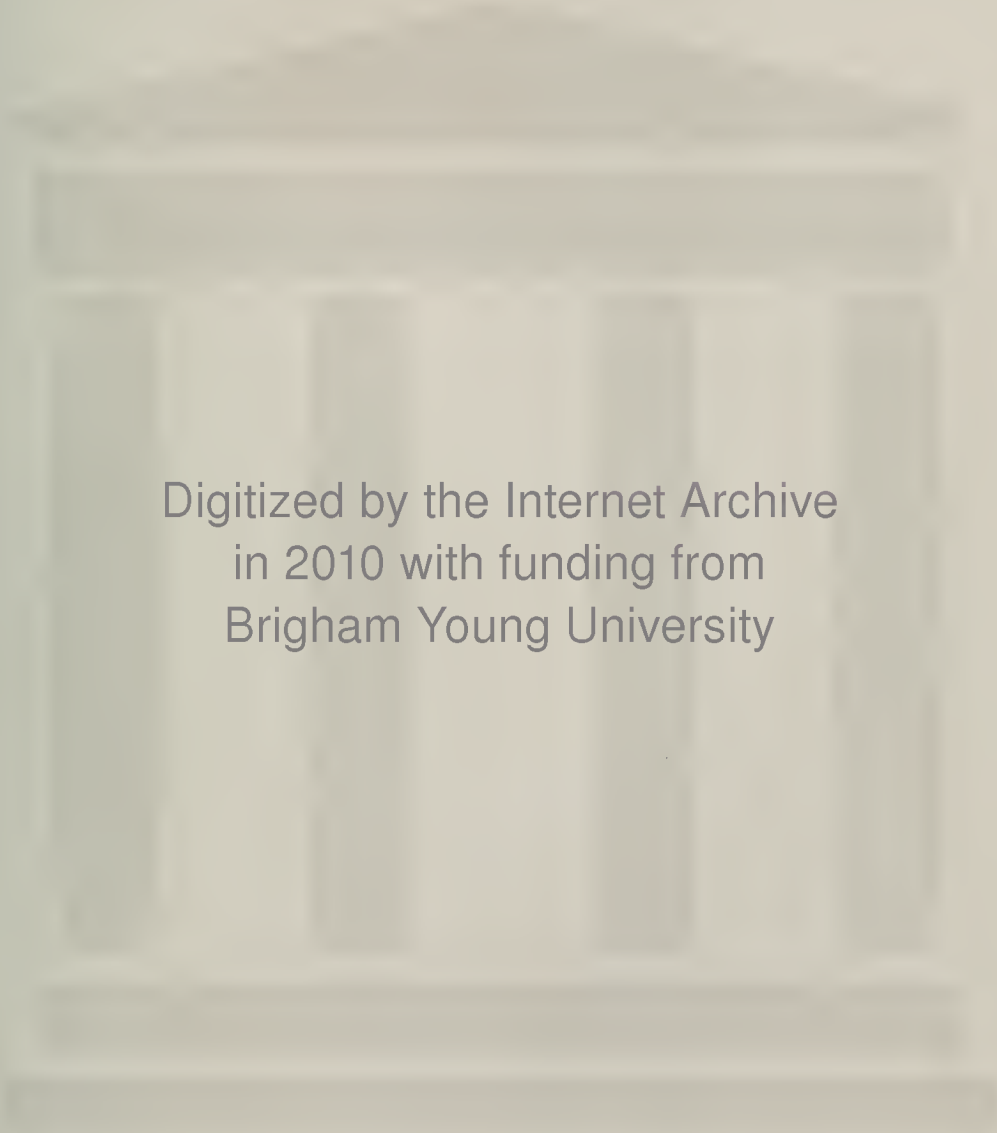
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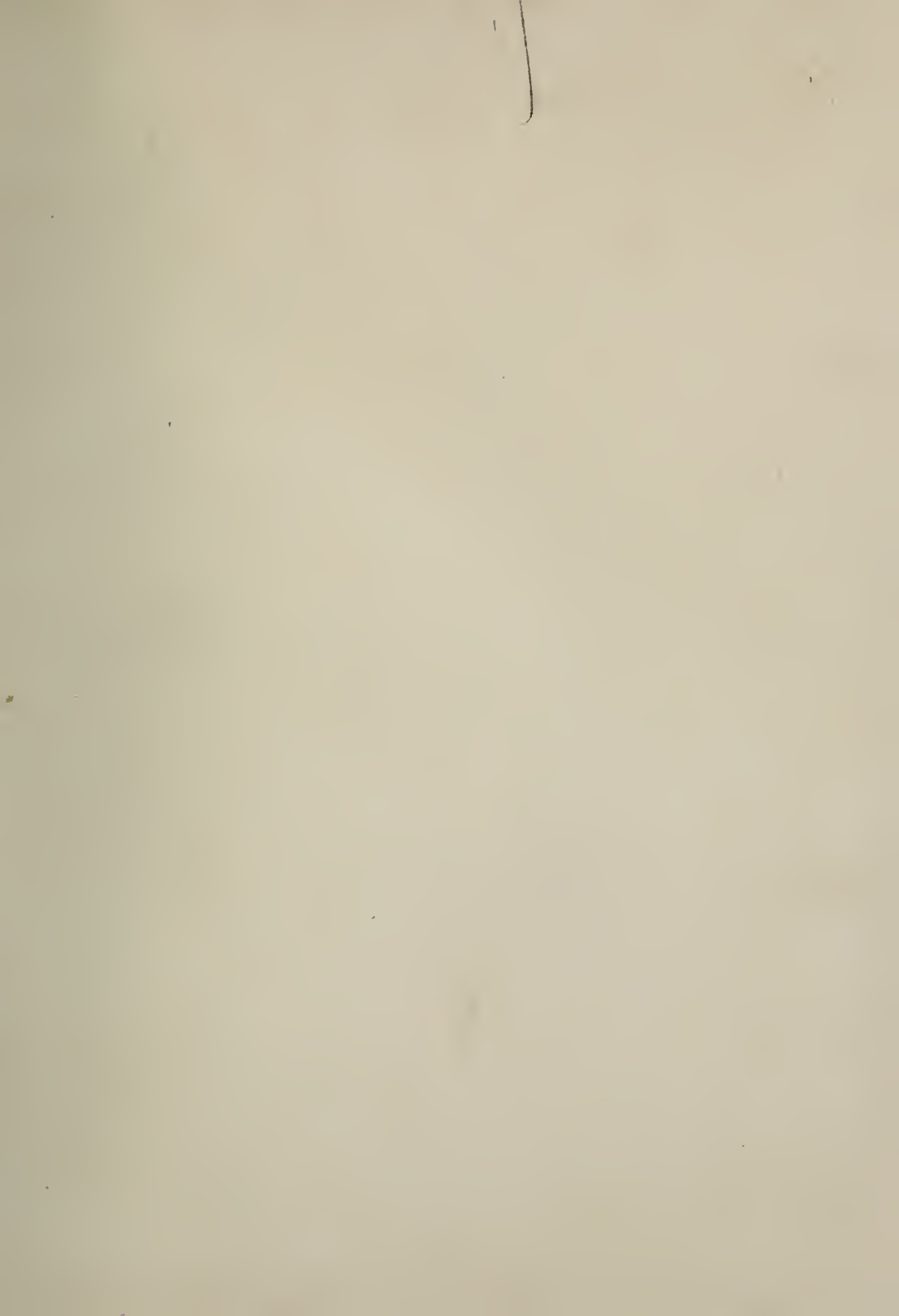
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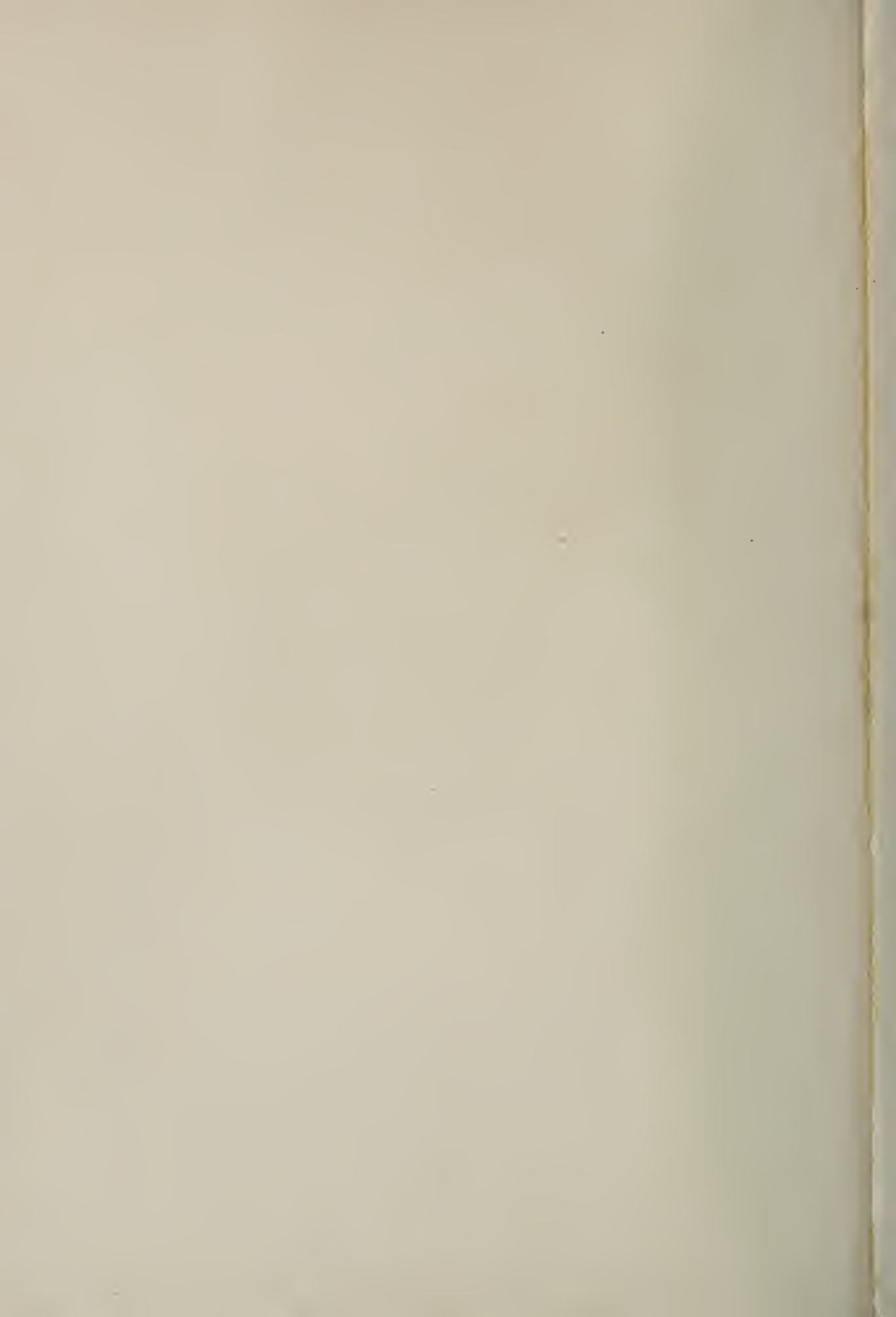


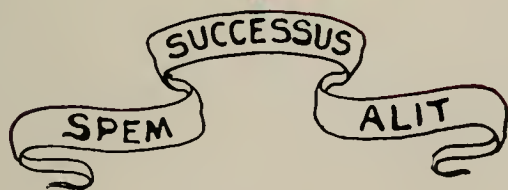
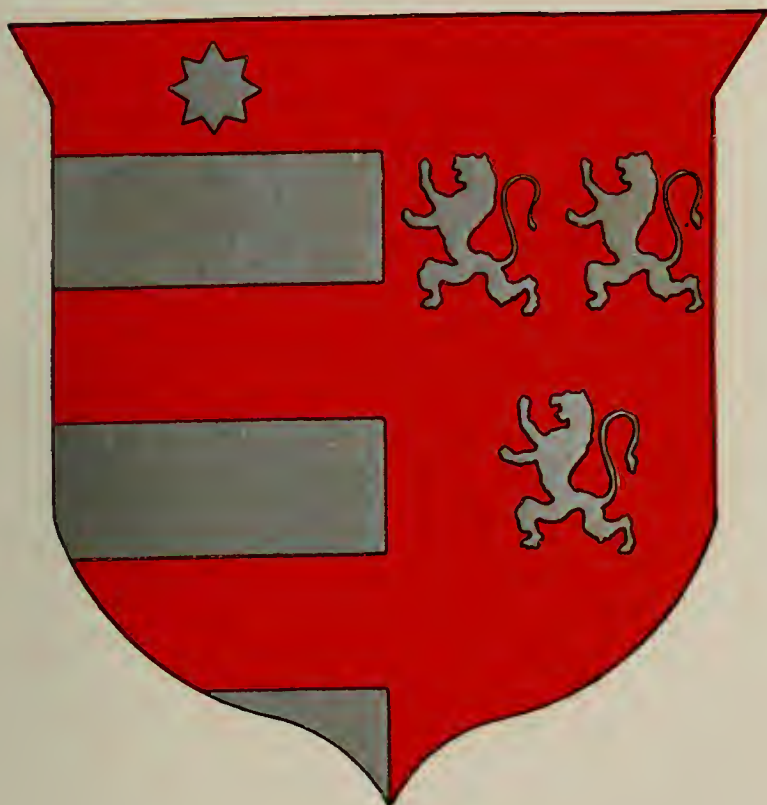


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THE

POSEY-ROSS FAMILIES

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BY

HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR, M. A.,

DENVER.

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THE CHAIN & HARDY CO. PRINTERS.
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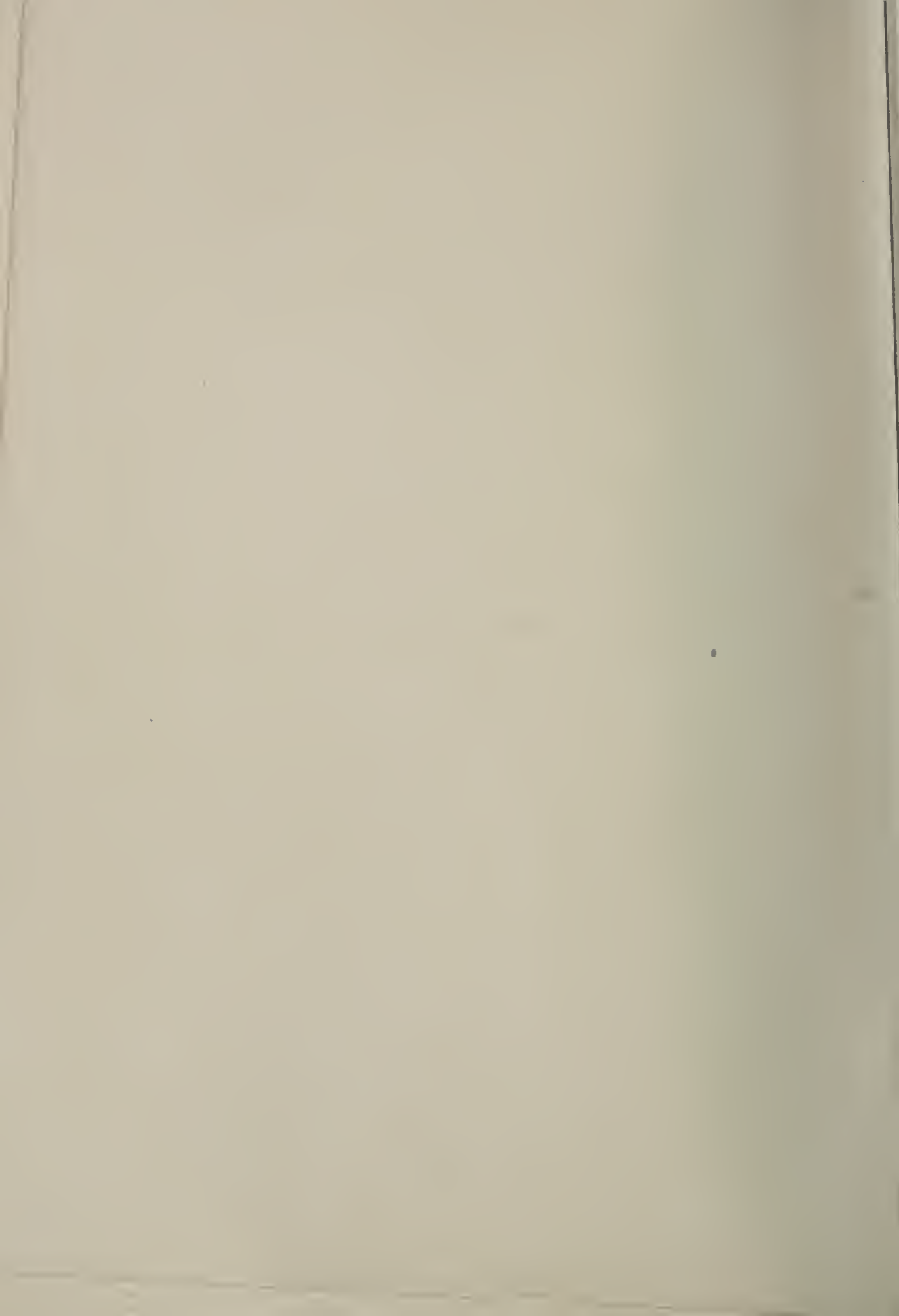
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PREFACE.

As an introduction to this Family History the writer calls attention to the following selections from old authors. They furnish two of the three incentives which gave origin to this pleasurable calling:

"The thing that first moved me to take some paines in this studie was the very natural affection which generally is in all men to here of the worthiness of their ancestors, which they should be as desirous to imitate as delighted to understand." "Richard Verstegan, A. D. 1628."

"Derived down to us, and received,
In a succession, far the noblest way,
Of breeding up our youths in letters, arms,
Fair mien, discourse, civil exercise,
And all the blazon of a gentleman."

The following pages are the result of personal investigations made in England and Scotland during the years 1891 and 1892, and are submitted as the truth of history concerning the families herein mentioned.

Henry Dingley Deaton



ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME POSEY.

THE surname Posey was derived from castle de Puyset, anciently situated near Orleans, France.

Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, the authority quoted, fixes the locality as above stated, and also ascribes the name of the castle as the origin of that surname, giving all the various spellings.

There is also an ancient mining-camp or village by the same name, situated in the department of Savoie, not far from Mt. Blanc. It has an elevation of about five thousand feet above sea level. There are located the celebrated argentiferous lead mines, discovered in 1714.

Pewsey, Pusey, Posey, Etc., is the name also, of a parish in Berkshire, England.

The name occurs in all this varying orthography in the Pedigree of Pose, to which reference is hereby made.

The form in which it permanently appears in modern English history is—Pusey. In American-Colonial times it became either Pusey or Posey—the latter being identical in sound and pronunciation with Pose, as it is found in the Pedigree, where and when Richard de Pose, Knight, time of Edward I. (A. D. 1272-1307), makes his seal with a star of eight points. His son, Henry de Pusye, Knight (spelling the name differently), makes his mark with a seal consisting of three bars within a bordure, which is the foundation or origin of the Pusey or Posey Coat of Arms.

Pusey and Posey are, therefore, the same name, and as a surname will be so regarded in these pages.

The Posey family is therefore of Norman origin.

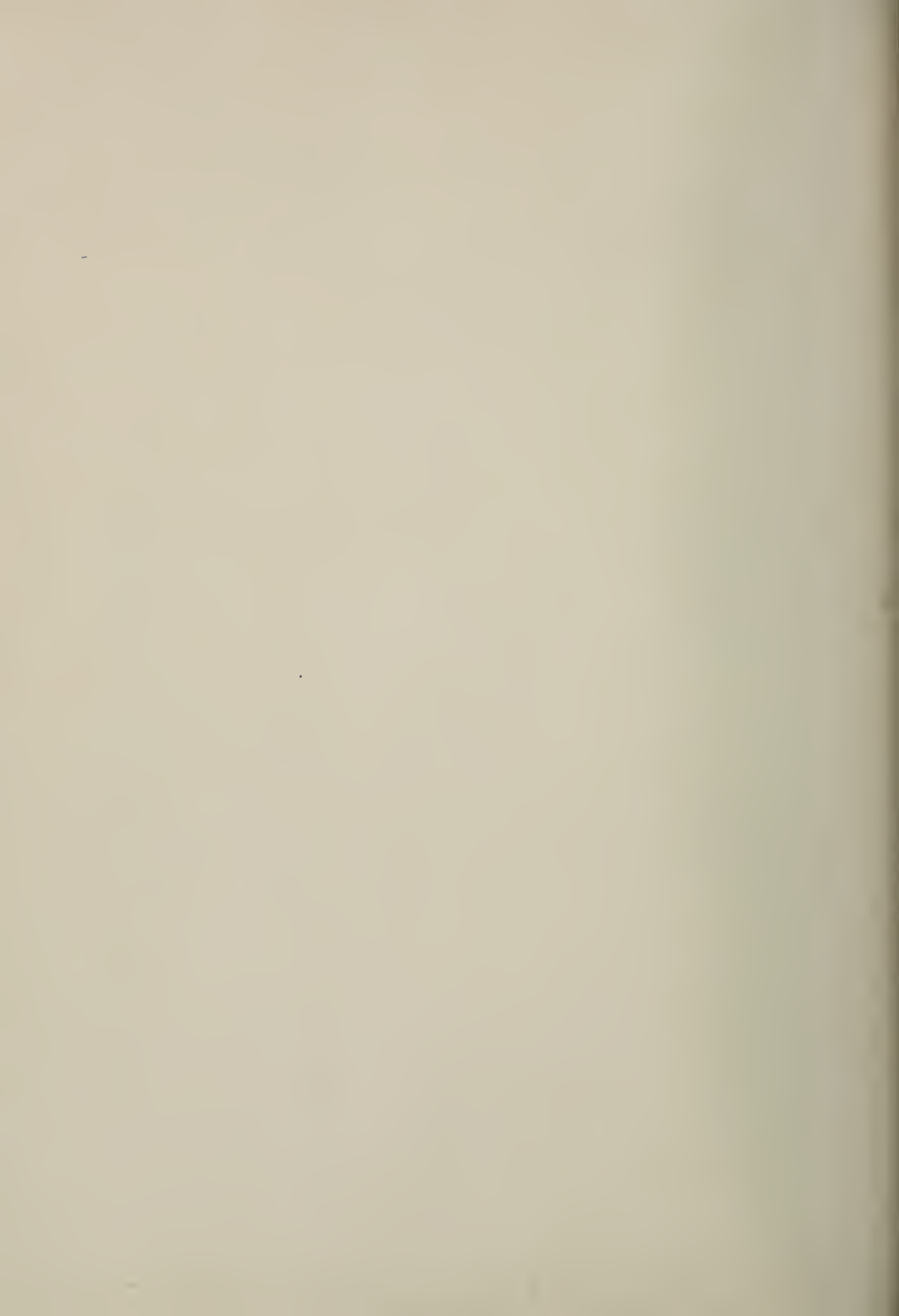


CASTLE DE PUYSET.

LE SIRE EDWARD DE PUYSET, or Poissi, commanded a division of the army of Crusaders at the siege and capture of Antioch, June 3, 1098.

He was a famous Norman Knight and derived his personal designation from his Castle of Puyset.

A "History of the Crusades" informs us that the Castle of Puyset, near Orleans, was besieged three times by all the forces of Louis le Gros, and was at last taken and demolished, and that Le Sire de Puyset, who resisted the King, in his stronghold, was banished from his country and went to Palestine. His exploits in the Holy Wars secured him the title of Count of Jaffa.



GERARD DE POISSY.

ANOTHER spelling of the name of the old, demolished Castle of Puyset appears in the surname of a banker of Paris in the twelfth century, as will be observed in the following incident related by Guizot:

In 1135 as Philip Augustus, King of France, was walking one day in his palace, he placed himself at a window to watch the Seine flowing by. The unbearable stench from the mud of the streets attracted his attention. The King, shocked at what was as unhealthy as disgusting, sent for the burghers and provost of the city, and ordered that all the streets of Paris should be paved with solid stone, "for this right Christian prince aspired to rid Paris of her ancient name, Lutetia (Mud-town)."

It is added that, on hearing of so good a resolution, a moneyed man of the day, Gerard de Poissy, volunteered to contribute towards the construction of the payment eleven thousand marks.

ORIGIN OF THE NORMANS.

AN accomplished writer asks, "What is the origin of this mighty race, on which history can not dwell without rising to the level of poetry? Whence came these giants of the Middle Ages—these rivals of the Saracen, the Roman, and the Macedonian conquerors?"

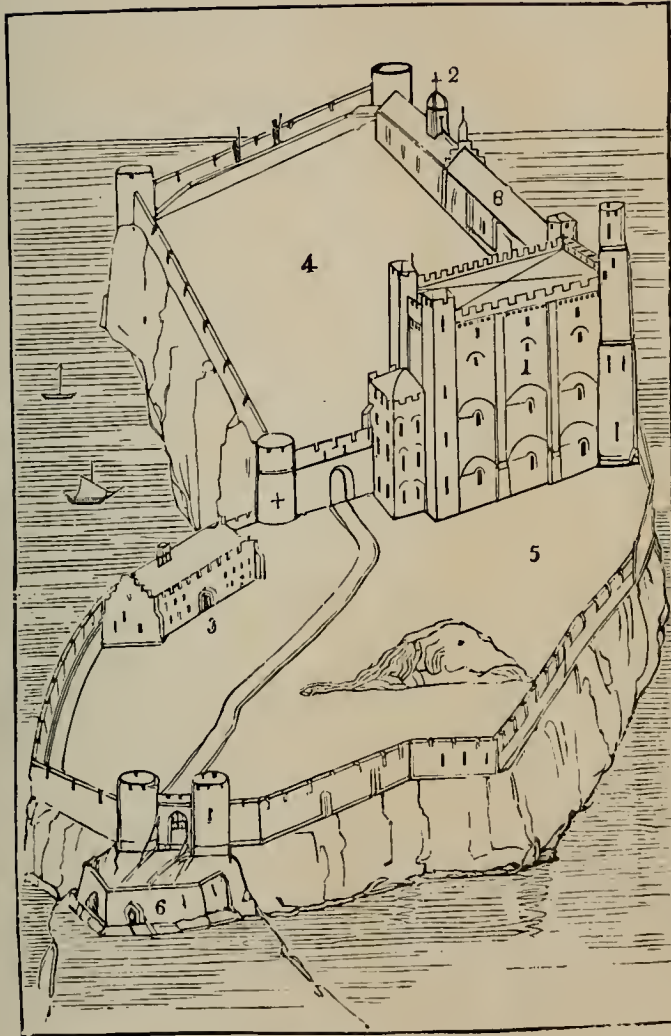
The Gothi were seated upon the Steppes of Asia, B. C. 2000—descendants of their great national progenitor, Japhet.

The Goths, a branch of this Nation, migrating from east to west, are found in Europe B. C. 1700, upon the Black Sea and the Danube. The advance guard of this mighty migration found its way into Scandinavia B. C. 1900, and the Norsemen or Northmen, so called, were the first of the nations of the earth to people Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Their military exploits began B. C. 700, when they expelled the Scythians from their territory, and in the century following, when they slew Cyrus, King of the Persians, and destroyed his army.

The wars with kindred nations, the severity of Scandinavian climate, and the sterility of the soil, had engendered a love for the sea which resulted in a maritime population, designated in history as "Sea-Rovers."

A branch migrated to Iceland, where they established a flourishing, aristocratic republic, one of the earliest in Europe. Five centuries before Columbus discovered America, a branch of these Norsemen wintered upon what is now the coast of Massachusetts, where their leader, Ericsson, was slain by the natives—the first man to be accorded Christian burial upon this then unexplored continent.

From the Norsemen descended the Normans of France, England and America.



A NORMAN CASTLE.

1. The Dungeon. 2. Chapel. 3. Stable. 4. Inner Bailey. 5. Outer Bailey.
6. Barbican. 7. Mount. 8. Soldiers' Lodgings.

ROLF, THE RANGER, FIRST DUKE OF NORMANDY.

A NORMAN Jarl, Harold Haarfager, loved Guyda, a maiden with "mild blue eyes and hair as yellow as the dawn."

When the King asked her to marry him she answered that she would not marry a jarl; let him make himself a king like Gorm of Denmark. This proud answer pleased Harold and he vowed that he would never cut his hair till he had conquered all other jarls. This shock of hair has become renowned, for Harold Haarfager is known in history as "Harold with the beautiful hair." And thus Harold won his bride, fairest of all the Norman maidens for then he was sole king of Norway.

The most valiant and best beloved of his subjects was Jarl Rognald or Reginald. Harold chose Reginald to sever his shining locks from his crowned head.

This Reginald had three noted sons; one son, Turfinar went to the Orkney Islands and became chief hero.

Another, resenting the tyrannies of Harold, went to Iceland; the third, Rolf, was lord of three small islands far up the North Sea.

Rolf was renowned for his valour, and so tall that, not being able to find a horse of the small Norway breed large enough for him to ride, he used always to go on foot.

Returning one day from an excursion, Rollo ventured to land on the coast of a remote province and exercise the right of Strundhug—the right to seize what he wanted without payment. Complaint being made to the king—Rollo was banished from Norway. Then the young Norwegian commenced the life of a sea rover. Descending with his followers upon the coast of France, and ascending the Seine, the bold adventurer took possession of Rouen, Bayeux and Evereux, and in a short time was master of the whole surrounding districts,—thence forward known as Normandy.

CHIVALRY.

LOVE to God and love to ladies were almost of the same signification in the days of chivalry. Courtesy, based upon respect for the fair sex, evidently had considerable effect upon mediæval manners.

The presence of ladies at the courtly entertainments checked the warlike tendencies of the Knights. They joined them at their banquets and ate with them out of the same plate. They attended the tournaments and assisted in the distribution of the prizes, as well as the unharnessing of the armed Knights.

The latter, on the other hand, fought in honor of the beauty of their ladies, and bore their devices and colors.

In rough magnificence arrayed,
Our ancient chivalry displayed
The pomp of her heroic games,
And crested chiefs and tissued dames
Assembled at the clarion's call,
In some proud castle's high-arched
hall.



THE CRUSADES.

OR that "epoch of romance and glory" in the world's history will never cease to be one of its most thrilling chapters.

When Pope Urban said to his chieftains and warriors: "Go, and employ in noble warfare, that valour and that sagacity which you have been used to waste in civil broils; let no love of relations detain you, for man's chiefest love is towards God. Let no attachment to your native soil be an impediment; because in different points of view, all the world is exile to the Christian, and all the world his country" he addressed himself to that love of excitement which, as much as the love of



CRUSADER.

plunder, had called forth the lord from the monotony of his solitary castle, gladly to encounter the perils of "civil broils" rather than to dream away his life in wearisome idleness. None of the resources of modern society could give a relish to the existence of the feudal chief. The chase and the carousal, day by day, and year by year—the same priest at the mass; the same wife at the distaff—the same

jester at the banquet—no books, no intelligent converse, no regular communication with the surrounding world—no care for the education of children, no solicitude for the welfare of dependents—a dark tower for a dwelling, with neighbours whom he despised and persecuted—this was an existence for the lords of many manors that those who command the humblest of the manifold conveniences and pleasures of modern times need not envy. The prospect of visiting far-off and famous lands; of fighting against heathen miscreants; of returning with wealth and glory, or of dying with the assured hope of felicity, made the crusade as welcome the feudal lord as the gayest tournament. This mixture of motives made every crusader more or less alive to the higher influences. If wealth was not to be won, and new homes to be conquered, there were unearthly mansions prepared for the soldiers of the Cross. With one voice, therefore, the people in the market place of Clermont shouted, *Deus lo volt; Deus lo volt*. “It is, indeed, the will of God. Let that acclamation be your battle-cry. Wear the Cross as your sign and solemn pledge,” were the closing words of Urban II.

Upon his breast a bloodie cross he bore
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord;
Upon his shield the like was also scored.

—*Faerie Queene*.

Three years afterwards, A. D. 1099, Jerusalem fell and the Holy Sepulchre was free,—but not forever. The possession of the Holy land was held through bloody wars, lasting two hundred years, being finally abandoned to the enemies of the Cross at the fall of Acre, A. D. 1291.

FOUNDERS OF THE POSEY FAMILY AS CRUSADERS.

INTERESTING information may be obtained in a "History of England and Normandy" by Ordericus Vitalis, regarding the founders of the Posey family as Crusaders.

Walter de Poissi, with his nephews, Walter, William, Simon and Matthew, and "other gallant French Knights" followed Peter the Hermit, A. D. 1096.

In the month of June, 1096, Walter de Poissi died at Phinopolis in Bulgaria and "the sign of the cross was discovered upon his body after his death." The governor and bishop of the city, hearing of this prodigy, conducted Walter's corpse into the city, and buried it with reverence.

Edward de Poissi, Crusader, was the son of Hugh, lord of Puiset or Poissi Castle, built by Queen Constance. This knight was father-in-law of Roger de Montgomery, one of the most powerful Norman barons who followed William the Conqueror into England.

He took the cross and followed Stephen, Count de Blois, to Jerusalem "with other barons and distinguished Knights."

PEDIGREE OF POSEY OR PUSEY.

(See page 400, vol. XII., *Archæologia, British Museum.*)

1. HENRY DE PESYE (about A. D. 1127).
2. HENRY DE PEYSE, KNIGHT.
3. JOHN, who married Alice.
4. ROGER DE PEYSE.
5. ALMUD DE PESYE, who married —
6. WILLIAM DE POSE and
7. RICHARD DE POSE, KNIGHT, 25 of Edward I. (A. D. 1307). His seal was a star of eight points. He mar Amy — and had
8. RICHARD DE POSE, KNIGHT, who married Margaret —; and Henry de Pusye, Knight, whose seal was three bars within a bordure. He married Matida — and had
9. HENRY DE PUSEY, KNIGHT, 16 of Edward III. He married Agnes — and had
10. RICHMRD DE PESYA, KNIGHT. He married Alice — widow, 49 Edward III., and had
11. WILLIAM DE PUSEY, time Richard II., (A. D. 1377). His seal was three bars.
12. JOHN PUSEY of Pusey married — and had
13. JOHN PUSEY DE PUSEY, 7 Edward IV., (A. D. 1468), and Richard Pesey, 5 Edward IV.
14. THOMAS PUSEY OF BERKSHIRE. GENT. (note that the name of the distinguished American General of the Revolution and Governor of Indiana wns Thomas Posey) married Petronilla Wooddye, and had



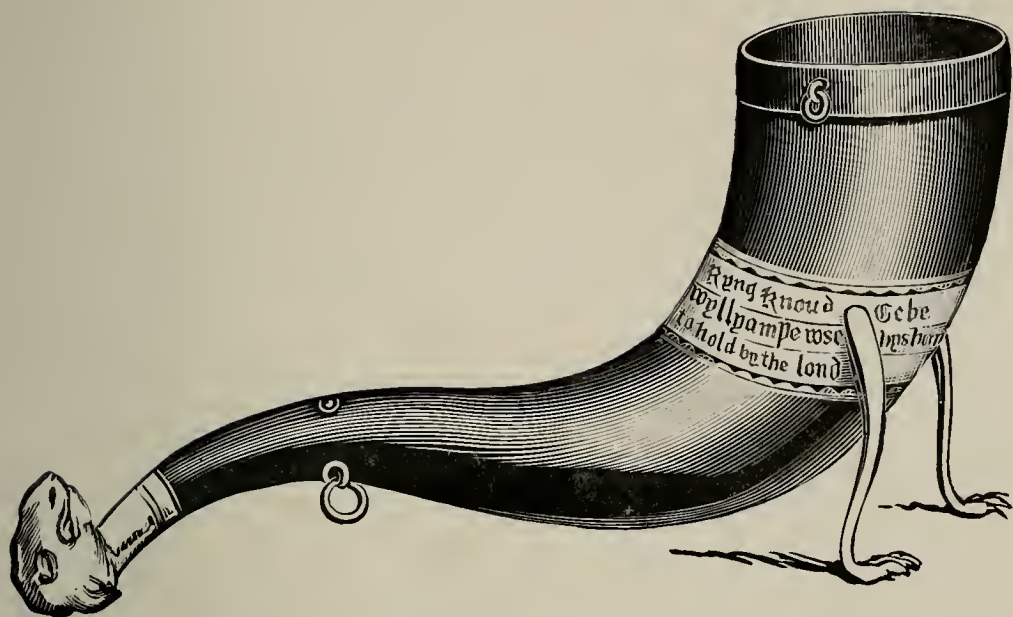
15. JOHN PUSEY OF PUSEY, GENT., eldest son and heir. He married Marguerite, daughter of Robert Hunter of Buckinghamshire, and by her had

16. PHILLIPPE, his eldest son and heir, and daughter Alyce. This Phillippe, of Pusey, Gent., married Alice, daughter of William Pawley of Oxfordshire and by her had

17. WILLIAM PUSEY, eldest son and heir.

18. CHARLES PUSEY was the last direct male heir to the Manor of Pusey. He died in 1710 and bequeathed the manor to his nephew, John Allen, Esq., son of his sister, who thereupon assumed the surname of Pusey. He married a daughter of Sir William Bouverie, Baronet, Grandfatner of the first Earl of Radnor, but died without issue, when the estate was further entailed upon Mr. Pusey's sister's and nieces. The latter alternately inherited the manor and joined in settling it upon the Hon. Philip Bouverie, nephew of Mr. John Allen Pusey's wife, who also assumed the name of Pusey.

Pusey Manor is in the Hundred of Ganfield and lies about five miles East of Faringdon to the South of the London road in Berkshire.



THE PUSEY HORN.

(Description by Mr. Gough, Editor of Camden's *Britannia*, page 136, *Beauties of England*, British Museum, under the title of *Berkshire*, vol I.)

THE Manor of Pusy is remarkable for having belonged till of late years, to a family of this same name (with variations), since the reign of King Canute, who gave it to their ancestor by the medium of a Horn, which bears the following inscription:

Kyng Knoud gebe Wyllyam Pewse His Horn to holde by the lond.

This horn is described by Gough as being of a dark brown, tortoise-shell color, mounted at each end with rings of silver and a third round the middle, on which the inscription is written in character of a later date than those of the time of Canute. The horn is of an ox

or buffalo; two feet are fixed to the middle ring and the stopper is shaped like a dog's head. The length of the horn is two feet and half an inch, its greatest circumference being one foot. There is an exquisite drawing of this horn in Vol. 3, page 13 of the *Archæologia*.

Observations on the Pusey Horn, by the Right Honorable Jacob, Earl of Radnor. Read November 11, 1790:—

“In addition to the information respecting the Pusey horn, published many years ago by the society, the traditional history respecting it may be thought worth noticing. It is as follows: Canute, (King of the Danes A. D. 1020) being encamped in the neighborhood of Pusey, and the Saxons, a few miles distant, the King received intelligence from an officer of his army, who, in the disguise of a shepherd, had got into the enemy's camp, of an ambuscade formed by the Saxons to intercept him. This intelligence proved true, and the King, in consequence, escaping the danger, gave this manor to the officer and his heirs for their service, to hold by the tenure of this horn, which has accordingly been preserved carefully by the proprietors ever since. The Danish camp called Cherbury Castle, in the Hamlet of Charney, and Parish of Longworth, not a stone's throw from the boundary of Pusey, and the Saxon camp on the White Horse Hill at about eleven miles distant, give an air of probability to the tradition. * * * It has been understood that the family assumed their name from, and have always borne the same name as the estate, and it is clear that

a century or two after the supposed grant, the name, both of the family and the parish, appears as Pesei or Pesey.

“Henry Pose was lord of a manor in Pusey in 1316 as appears in the *Nomina Villarum* in the British Museum, being the only record of a public nature in which the name has been found to appear; but there are family deeds, which prove that the ancestors of Henry Pose had been settled at Pusey at least six generations before his time; that he himself was afterwards a Knight and that several others of the family were of equestrian rank.”



KING CANUTE AND QUEEN EMMA.

[From the Register of Hyde Abbey.]

"Kyng Knoud gebe Wylliam Pewse his horn to hold by the lond."

COLONISTS OF THE POSEY FAMILY.

A HISTORY of the Plantation of Virginia says: "24 July 1635. Theis under-written names are to be transported to Virginia imbarqued in the *Assurance* de Lo. Isaac Bromwell and *Mr. George Peewie*, Master; examined by the Mininister of the Towne of Gravesend of their conformitie of Religion. The men have taken oaths of Allegiance and Supremacie."

Caleb Pusey came over with William Penn in 1682, and was his partner in the milling business. He was the agent and manager of "ye Joynt Concern" Chester Mills, at Chester, Pennsylvania. This mill was framed in England and brought to Penn Colony in 1683, in the "Welcome." Traces of this mill were to be seen as late as 1877.

The old dwelling house of Caleb Posey is still preserved on the estate,

The weather-vane of the mill has these initials upon it: W. P. *William Penn*; C. P. *Caleb Pusey*; S. C. *Samuel Carpenter*.

Frances Posey took the oath of fealty June 2, A. D. 1646. (See Proceedings of the Council of Maryland 1636-1647, page 173 of the House of Lords Journal.) Mr. Posey was a member of the House of Burgesses.

In giving an account of the same personage, Bozman's History of Maryland says:

"Francs Poesece was Burgess, or a member of the Colonial Legislature of Maryland, A. D. 1645."

Elizabeth Screven, daughter of Col. John Screven, was born in Virginia 1788; married — Posey, who were the parents of Brigadier General Carnot Posey, C. S. A.

An extract from Virginia Genealogies says:

“William J. Marshall of Henderson, Kentucky, married, February 22, 1853, Lucy F. Posey, daughter of William T. Posey. She was a great granddaughter of Major General Thomas Posey, an officer on the staff of General Washington, United States Senator of Louisiana, and Governor of Indiana.”

Major General Thomas Posey was born upon the banks of the Potomac, Virginia, July 9, 1750; commanded the Eleventh Virginia Regiment in the Revolution, and was a most distinguished officer; was upon Washington's staff and Brigadier General under General Anthony Wayne; was Governor of Indiana as successor of General W. H. Harrison, and died March 19, 1818.

There is an extended biographical sketch of Governor Posey in Vol. XIX of Spark's American Biography which concludes in these words:

“In the prime of his life General Posey was remarkable for his personal appearance; tall, athletic and finely formed, with singularly handsome features; his exterior was very prepossessing. His figure was dignified and graceful, and in his manners the bearing of the soldier was harmoniously blended with the ease of the refined gentleman. We should not allude to a subject so apparently unimportant, if it were not that the personal appearance

of this distinguished gentleman both as to form and feature, was so attractive as to be a subject of general remark wherever he was known."

The families of Posey and Harrison inter-married in Virginia. General Posey and General W. H. Harrison must have been related. The father of Harrison Posey married a Miss Harrison in Virginia, or Port Tobacco, Maryland. The records of Charles County, Maryland, of which Port Tobacco is the county seat, were destroyed during the Rebellion; hence, the loss of much valuable information about the families of Posey, Harrison and Bush in that locality.

A DAUGHTER'S LETTER.

THE writer was favored with the following letter from Miss Delcena M. Posey of Richmond, Indiana. It contains interesting information so succinctly stated and breathes such a spirit of affectionate remembrance that it is reproduced just as it came from that lady's hand:

"RICHMOND, Indiana, 1, 17, '92.

"My Father was born Jannary 5, 1800, in Port Tobacco, Maryland. Was accidentally killed in this City August 5, 1870, by a falling stone as he was passing by a building in progress of being erected. My Mother was born in Kentucky on November 8, 1805; died very suddenly June 20, 1880, also in this City. They were married in Williamsburg, Ohio, February 2, 1824. They were parents of twelve children. as follows:

"LUCINDA ROSS POSEY, now Mrs. Chester R. Perry of this City.

"HARRISON BUSH POSEY, deceased in infancy.

"GRACE BUSH POSEY, deceased in infancy.

"TWINS (boy and girl), also deceased in infancy.

"FRANCIS MARION POSEY, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

"REBECCA ROSS POSEY, now Mrs. Thomas M. Baily of Independence, Kansas.

"MARY ELIZABETH POSEY, now Mrs. Benjamin Sands, Richmond, Indiana.

"OLIVER P. POSEY, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

"DELCENA M. POSEY, Richmond, Indiana.

"EUGENIA P. POSEY, now Mrs. Charles S. Hardy, Union City, Indiana.

"CHARLOTTE W. POSEY, now Mrs. Frank Mrs. Jones, Milton, Indiana.

"My father was brought up in the faith of the Church of England; was very gentlemanly in his manners and was unusually good natured, honest and affectionate and hardly knew what it was to be sick.

"My Mother's Father, Grandfather, and Great Grandfather, were all Ministers, either of the Baptist or Presbyterian faith. She, herself, was a great reader, especially of the Bible and Bible history, but was well posted in profane history and other literature. They both joined the Christian Church under the preaching of Alexander Campbell himself, and they lived up closely to their religious ideas. We think that their married life was an unusually happy one, as none of us remember ever hearing an unkind word or tone pass between them, and when my Father died, they had lived together nearly fifty years, almost uninterruptedly. My father loved his home and he and Mother were as happy as lovers in their conversation with each other. They were very hospitable—a breach in this respect was almost a sin in their eyes. Family pride, and pride in the honor of our family, was very strong with them, and it was their boast that the women of our ancestors and family, to their knowledge, were all ladies, in the true sense of the word, and the men all gentlemen, and none need ever hang their heads for shame."

FAMILY ORIGIN OF GRACE BUSH POSEY.

A HISTORY of the Norman people, published in London, England, 1872 by Henry S. King & Co., says:

ALURIC DE BUSCH was in Hertfordshire, Englann, A. D. 1086, (time of William the Conqueror) and that this name appears in Domesday Book.

HUGH DE BUCIS occurs in Normandy A. D. 1180, and that this name is inscribed upon the old Norman Rolls.

WILLIAM DE LA BUSCH held a Knight's fee in Dorsetshire, of the honor of Mortaine, in the 13th century.

ROBERT BUSCHE was member of Parliament for Wiltshire, A. D. 1311.

From the "Visitation of the Counuie of Wilts made and taken by Henry St. Georg, Esq., Richmond Herauld, and Sampson Linnard, Blew Mantle Marshalls and Deputies to Wm. Camden, Esq., *et al.*, Crarenceux King of Arms of the South, East and West parts of England from the River of Trent An'o Dom. 1623," together with "The Visitations of the said Counties taken An'o Dom. 1563.—*See Harleian Manuscript No. 1443, British Museum.*

John Bush of Ditton, in Wiltshire, married Elizabeth Fernefold of Sterning, County Sussex. Issue:

1. JOHN BUSH, "Eldest Sonne."
2. WITTON BUSH of Stoford in Wiltshire.
3. WILLIAM BUSH.
4. ELIZABETH BUSH, married to Goodridge, County Gloucester.

WITTON BUSH (2), son of John (1), married Maude, daughter of Thomas Stoford in Wiltshire. Issue:

1. PAUL BUSH.
2. WALTER BUSH.
3. JAMES BUSH.
4. ALICE BUSH.

There is a trick of the Arms of Bush upon the above named manuscript.

John Bush, Gent., of Ditton (*see Pedigree*), was a brother of Paul Bush, Bishop of Bristol, A. D., 1342-54.

Bishop Bush removed to England from Carmathenshire, Wales, time of Henry VIII. Of this family was

Charles Kendal Bush, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

Abiel Bush was in Marlborough, Massachusetts, 1690. He married Grace Barrett 1688, who died June 1, 1730. Issue:

1. Jonathan, born January 19, 1690. Married Sarah Randall.
2. Abiel, born March 28, 1691.
3. Hezekiah, born February 16, 1683. Married Abigail Joslin.
4. GRACE BUSH, born May 3, 1696. Married December 4, 1718, Peter Howe.
5. John, born July 18, 1699. Married April 24, 1723, Martha Temple, and moved to Shrewsbury.
6. Joseph, born April 1, 1705. Married Mary —.
7. Sarah, born October 27, 1709. Married March 15, 1727, Moses Johnson.

Jonathan Bush (1) married Sarah Randall July 24, 1715. He died March 26, 1732. Children:

Jonathan Bush, born July 16, 1719. Died March 3.

Jesse Bush, born January 31, 1727. He was in the French and Indian War.

Micah, born January 29, 1731. Married April 19, 1759, Hannah Wilder.

Hezekiah Bush (3) married Abigail Joslin. Died March 5, 1750. Children:

Solomon Bush, born April 1, 1731. Married January 1, 1751, Submit Morse, who died December 19, 1765.

Joseph Bush (4) married Mary ——. Children:

Zebediah, born December 17, 1729, was in French War;

Abiel, born January 1, 1731, was in Indian War;

Parthius, born August 2, 1738;

Joseph, born September 11, 1741. Married Dorothy Howe.

Jesse Bush, son of Jonathan (1), married Dinah ——. Children:

Jabez, born March 7, 1752. Married Susanne Brown;

Stephen, born August 16, 1765. Married November 26, 1788, Lucy Taintor;

Ephraim, born December 8, 1769.

Michael Bush, son of Jonathan (1), married Dorothy —, who died 1757; he married secondly, Hannah Wilson, April 19, 1759. Removed to Bolton. Children:

Jonathan, born November 29, 1757;

Calvin, born December 23, 1763. Married Elizabeth Temple of Princeton;

Levi, born November 25, 1765;

MICAH, *born December 4, 1768, who went South.*

Samuel Bush, perhaps brother of Abiel, married July 15, 1708, Elizabeth Wheeler, and had

Jonathan, born June 21, 1609;

Zermiah, born August 28, 1710,

Amaziah, born Larch 13, 1712.

It is probable that Micah Bush, "who went South," is the one who went to Maryland and became the ancestor of the Bush family of Port Tobacco, Charles County, from whom descended MISS GRACE BUSH, who married Harrison Posey, as shown in the pedigree.

OLIVER PERRY POSEY.

OLIVER PERRY POSEY, son of the late Colonel John Bush Posey, by Dulcinea Payne Ross Posey, his wife, was born June 15, 1844, at Wilmington, Clinton Counto, Ohio.

The Father, being an architect and builder, and sympatbizing with the denomination of Friends, was employed by that godly people to plan and build for them Earlham College, situated at Richmond, Indiana. This necessitated the removal of the family residence to the latter city in 1857. Four years afterwards the war came, or rather, the conflict that had been impending and deepening during all the boyhood of this son, took on the horrid front of war. What else could or should such a youth do, whose breast was already heaving with hatred for slavery, the result of early associations? At sight of the rising war-cloud, he resolutely left the home that it threatened to make desolate and the flag it meant to dishonor and raised his arm in defense of both, though then only passing into his seventeenth year.

Young Posey began his military services as fifer for Company "C," 8th Indiana Regiment of Infantry, going with his command into West Virginia, where he served out his first term of three months. While there is an echo left to air, the sound of the fife and drum of that war for the Union, will never fall to the ground. Such music was not born to die. It lingers in the memory of

the survivors of that second great struggle for liberty and Union. What loyal heart does not now quicken its beat at sight of even the painted fifer upon the painted battle-field, carrying the mind back to the war of 1861 and back of that to Bunker Hill? These national airs, enkindling patriotism, won many a battle; and if you should seek to trace home to its cloud the lightning that struck so victoriously and often in battle, you would find that cloud-home often to have been the heart of the fifer or drummer.

At the expiration of his first enlistment, young Posey had aged so that he was permitted to enlist, this time and thenceforth, to carry a musket. Then began one of most remarkable careers experienced by any soldier during the war; consisting of marches and battles, lasting altogether from April, 1861, to September, 1865. This Company comprised, originally, one hundred men. There were added, by recruiting, about sixty during its period of service, but at the final muster-out only twenty-three veterans answered to the last roll call; of these was Sergeant Posey, then nominally in command of the Company and whose commission as Captain was only withheld because not enough men remained alive to be called a Company under Army Regulations. Every commissioned officer was dead. He left the service with only the golden Chevron upon his azure sleeve, but under that sleeve then, and under the sleeve of the citizen's dress to-day, was and still is hidden a rifle-ball, buried in the flesh, received in battle at Magnolia Hills in 1863.

Some of the details of his soldier-life are given: His Company first served under General Rosecrans in West Virginia, engaging in the battles of Rich Mountain, Beverly, Phillippi, etc., driving the enemy out of the country. Upon re-enlisting in August, 1861, the Company was ordered to report to General Fremont at St. Louis, and took part in the battles that drove Price out of Missouri, the last being Pea Ridge; served for awhile under General Curtis. At Helena, Arkansas, it was ordered to join the 13th Army Corps, then commanded by General McClelland, which was part of General Grant's Army, then marching to the siege of Vicksburg. It was in the first assault upon Vicksburg, and, having carried the first line of works, lay all that long day in May under the fire of the enemy. It took part in all the battles that resulted in the fall of Vicksburg; participated in the capture of Jackson against Johnson's forces; was then ordered to join General Banks at New Orleans; next marched over into western Texas, doing hard service there. After a veteran furlough of thirty days, granted because of re-enlistment for the three year's service, the Company returned to New Orleans. From there it was ordered to join General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; took part in that eventful campaign, especially in the battle of Cedar Creek. Out of this battle the Company came with every officer killed or captured. Sergeant Posey, upon this occasion, succeeded to the command of its decimated ranks. He saw Sheridan on a "Steed as black as the steeds of night," ride down that historic valley and win

victory from the jaws of defeat. The next and last order was to join Sherman at Savannah, whither they went and where they remained until peace was declared.

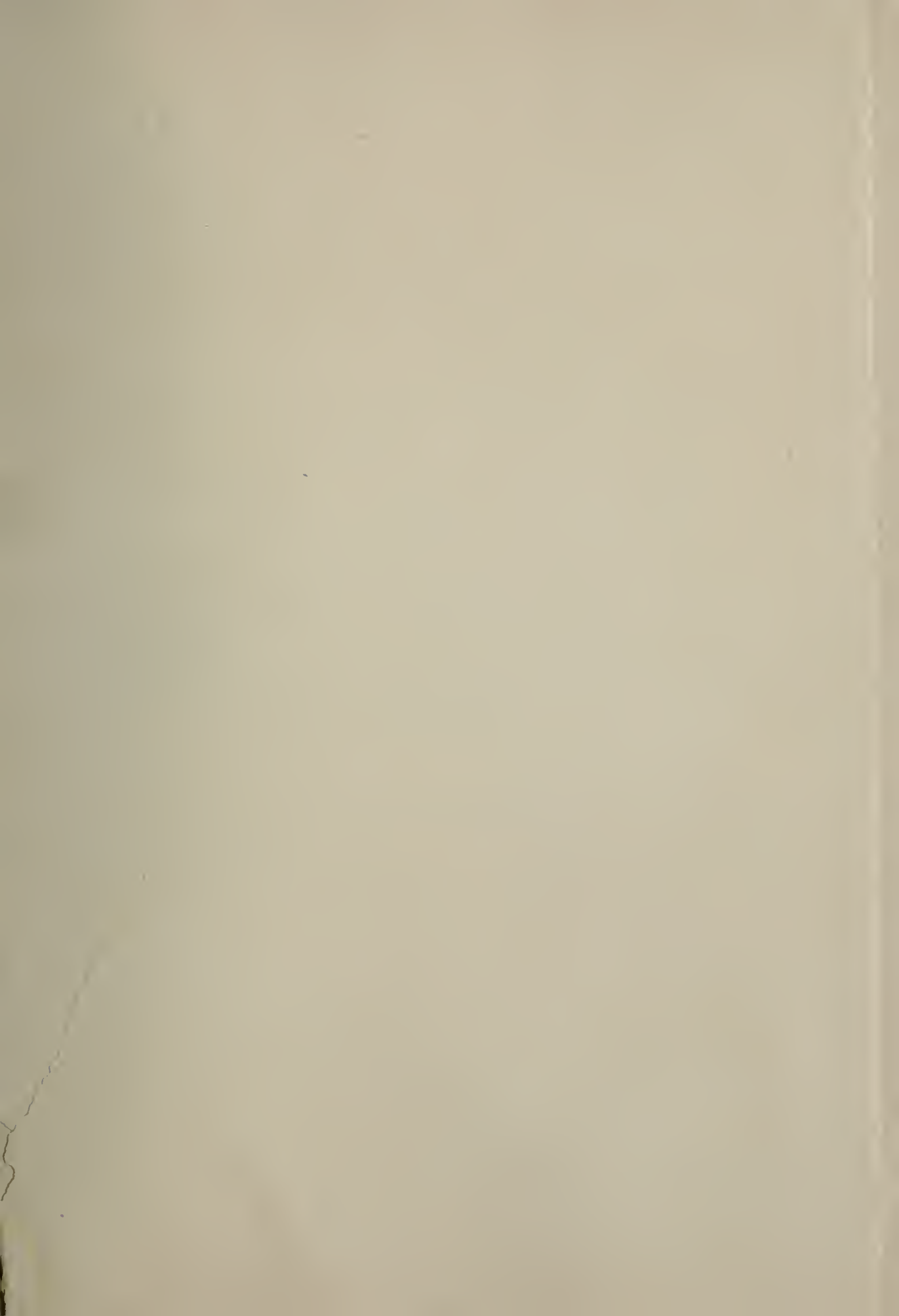
As a summary of his military life, it may be stated that Sergeant Posey was in twenty-seven battles; served in nine Southern States and marched and countermarched on foot more than 6,000 miles.

The war ended, the life of the civilian began. The school days, interrupted by the war, could not be re-lived. The youth was a veteran, and with the zeal and courage that had animated him as a soldier, engaged in the pursuits of civil life. From '65 to '67, he was in the grocery business at Richmond, Indiana; then removed to Kansas, where he was successful in farming, also in the milling business; worked for awhile for the Kansas Pacific Railroad; went to Colorado in the winter of 1871-2, and superintended bridge-building on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, between Denver and Colorado Springs.

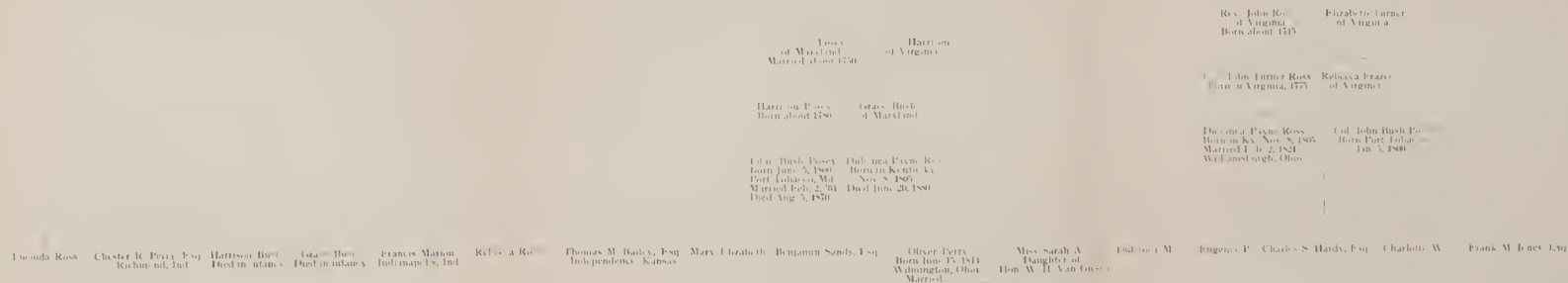
In partnership with Gov. Alva Adams, he engaged in the hardware business at Durango, Del Norte, and other mining centers, making a great success of the undertaking. Mining next engaged his attention. Of his vast operations in this regard, the history cannot now be written. He is known as one of the most successful in Colorado. The principal properties he and his partner Mr. George Crawford of New York City, own and control, are: "The Yankee Girl," "The New Guston" and "The Enterprise Group." Mr. Posey has thus amassed an independent fortune—virtually dug it out of the mountains of Colorado.

Mr. Posey married Miss Sarah A. Van Geison, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of the late Hon. W. H. Van Geison, who was one of the wealthy and prominent citizens of Southern Colorado in his day; at one time a candidate for United States Senator, in the campaign that elected his competitor, the late Hon. Jerome Chaffee.

Having done what he could to save his father's home from war's desolation, and to maintain the honor of the nation's flag, a reward has come to him somewhat commensurate with the service and suffering and sacrifices he made in behalf of both—riches and an honored name; a home of ease and refinement over which a devoted wife presides, and children whose heritage will not only be the memory of such a soldier-father, but a country blessed with liberty and union, which he fought and bled to perpetuate.



PEDIGREE OF POSEY, PATERNAL AND MATERNAL LINES.



THE POSEY AND ROSS FAMILIES.



A.D. 1020

BY THE NAME OF POSEY.

BLAZON OF THE POSEY COAT OF ARMS.

Barry of six, gules and argent, within a bordure of the last.

CREST—A Leopard passant.

THIS Coat of Arms is described in the Pedigree of Posey as "three bars within a bordure;" while the *Heraldica* gives the blazon as "barry of six gules and argent," which is the same as to say "Argent, three bars gules." This Shield was borne by Henry de Pusye, grandson, or son, of Richard de Pusye, Knight, 25 of Edward I. (1307).

This is a very old escutcheon. The older they are the plainer they are, generally speaking. It is similar to the Washington Arms—argent two bars gules. It will be noticed that the seal of Richard de Pose, Knight was a "star of eight points." Thus in the two bearings of Henry and Richard de Pose, Knights, we have both stars and stripes.

In explaining the meaning of these two colors, we may obtain an insight into the characteristics of these Knights of the 14th century

Gules is from the old Persian word *Ghul*, a rose, or rose color. The ruby is its representative among precious stones. It means red, a color that is the symbol of Divine love; its language is valor; it is the emblem of war, and generally signifies magnanimity as a personal characteristic.

ARGENT is the heraldic word for white. The pearl

is its representative. It is the symbol of truth and hope; its language is purity or innocence, and it is the emblem of peace.

The BORDURE, or Border, was anciently used to distinguish one family from another descended from the same parents.

The HELMET was used, in the days of Chivalry, as defensive head-armor. It is now introduced as a mark of gentility.

The MANTLE, issuing from the Helmet, was worn by Knights at times. Its rent and flowing appearance is the supposed result of an encounter in battle or tournament.

The BANNERS are ensigns or colors, used in battle.

The CREST-WREATH, between the Helmet and Crest, composed of the principal colors of the Shield is an imitation of a Saracen's head-dress, or turban, an allusion, originally, to the Crusades.

The CREST, resting upon the Crest-wreath, is a "Leopard passant." The word Crest, Latin *crista*, means, in a heraldic sense, high minded, spirited, chivalrous. This disposition is manifested by wearing an ornament of some kind upon the top of the Helmet. In this case it is a Leopard passant.

We are told that the "early Heralds were accustomed to describe a Lion as a Leopard unless it was rampant; hence, the three Lions of England, being *passant-guardant* were frequently termed Leopards." When William the Conqueror invaded England, it is said that he

bore "Three Leopards *passant guardant*." These are now called Lions.

This is a very ancient Crest, and as the Pose family is of Norman-French origin, this Crest has a peculiar significance.

HERALDRY—ORIGIN, OBJECT AND LANGUAGE

SIR JOHN FERNE uses this quaint phraseology to express his views of the science Heraldry:

"Coates of Armes were invented by our wise ancestors, to these three ends: The first was, to honour and adorne the family of him that had well deserved towards his countrye. The seconde, to make him more worthy and famous above the rest, which had done merit, and thereby they might be provoked to doe the like. The third was, to differ out the severall lignes and issues, from the noble ancestor descending; so that the eldest born might be known from the second, and he from the third, etc."

Another extract shows to what extremes certain enthusiasts have pursued their researches regarding the origin of Heraldry. In the Booke of St. Albans, printed in 1486, this startling announcement is made, that "of the offspring of the gentilman Japeth, came Habraham, Moyses, Aron and the Profettys, and also the Kyng of the ryght lyne of Mary, of whom that gentilman Jhesus * * by his Modre Mary, prynce of Cote-armure."

Less imaginative authors claim, with more reason, that Heraldry had its origin in the command of Moses to the Children of Israel on their journey through the Wilderness: "Every man of the Children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house; far off about the tabernacle of the congregation shall they pitch."

True Heraldry is the outward expression of valour and worth, and, therefore, heraldic insignia is founded on nobleness and virtue; so that, as a writer quaintly said three centuries ago: "Signs and tokens in shields, called arms, are evidence of nobleness, whereby such tokens of the worthy and courageous might appear before the cowards and thus move others to imitation of like nobleness, virtue and worthiness."

The registry of its birth may be found amongst the archives of the Crusades; its cradle was rocked by the Soldiers of the Cross.



BUILT BY ONE OF THE
FAMILY OF ROSS.

ROSS CASTLE—KILLARNEY LAKE, IRELAND.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

THE CLAN OF ROSS.

THIS clan is distinguished by the Highlanders as the clan *Anrias*. Its origin dates back to 1366, when William, Earl of Ross, granted a charter for the lands of Gairlock to Paul MacTire. In Robertson's Collection mention is made of an entry, in the reign of Alexander II., dated about 1220, of a charter to Ferquhard Ross, of the Earldom of Ross. This Ferquhard is supposed to be the son of Gille-Anrias, from whom this clan took its name. He founded the Abbey of Fearn, in Ross-shire, in the reign of Alexander II. (1214). His son Earl William was one of the Scottish nobles who, under Alexander III., bound themselves to make no peace with England in which the Prince and chiefs of Wales were not included. This line ended in Euphemia, Countess of Ross, who became a nun, and resigned the Earldom of Ross to her uncle John, Earl of Buchan.

The Rosses of Balnagowan were a very ancient line, as they sprang from William, Earl of Ross, a great patriot and steady friend of Robert I. His son Earl Hugh, was killed at Halidon Hill, fighting for his king and country, in 1333. The ancient Rosses of Balnagowan failed, and, by an unusual circumstance, the estate came, by purchase, to another family of the same name, the lords Ross of Hawkhead, an old and very honorable branch of the clan, which failed on the death of George, twelfth Lord Ross, in 1754, at Ross House, and of his

son, the Master, at Mount Teviot, when his title went to the Earls of Glasgow. The line of Balnagowan is thus given in 1729, by George Crawford, Historiographer for Scotland, and other authorities.

Hugh Ross, second son of Hugh, Earl of Ross, married the heiress of Balnagowan, and was succeeded by William, second Laird of Balnagowan, who married a daughter of the Lord Livingstone. Their son William married Catherine, the daughter of Paul MacTire, She was the heiress of Strathcarron, Strathoykel, and Fostray.

Hugh, third Laird of Balnagowan, married Lady Janet, daughter of the Earl of Sutherland, and had by her, John, his heir, and William Ross of Little Allan and Coulteki, predecessor of the Gosses of Sandwich.

John, fourth of Balnagowan, married a daughter of Torquil MacLeod of the Lewes. Their son Alexanner married a lady of the Duffus family and had "Sir David Ross, who married Helen of Inverugie," daughter to Marischal's predecessor, by whom he had Walter, his son and heir, and William, who was the root of the Rosses of Invercharron and its Branches. The said Walter married Mary, daughter of "James Grant of Freuchy, Laird of Grant." Their son Alexander was twice married. First, to Jean, daughter of George, Earl of Caithness, by whom he had George, his successor; second, to Katherine, daughter of MacKenzie of Kintail, by whom he had a son Nicholas, the first of the line of Pitcalnie. He died in 1591.

George, sixth of Balnagowan, married Marjorie, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Cawder, with a "tocher of 3000 marks," in 1572. They had a daughter, married to the Laird of Kintail, and a son, "David the Loyal," who married Mary, Lord Lovat's daughter. He died at Windsor Castle after the Restoration, and Charles II, bestowed upon him and his heirs forever a pension of 4000 marks Scots, yearly. David, the last Laird of Balnagowan, married Lady Ann Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Murray, and dying without issue, conveyed his estate to Brigadier Charles Ross, son of George, tenth Lord Ross of Hawkhead, by his second wife, Lady Jean Ramsey, daughter to the Earl of Dalhousie. The Brigadier was an officer of high military reputation, and in 1729 was Colonel of the old 5th Royal Irish Horse, raised in 1688, and disbanded after the Rebellion of 1798.

Ross of Piscalnie is supposed to represent the ancient line of Balnagowan, the present Baronets of Balnagowan being in reality, Lockharts.

In 1745 the fighting force of the clan was 500 men.

From another source the following facts are derived: Ross is a Celtic word descriptive of a brow or point of land. The old Rosses of Scotland, constituted one of the most formidable clans, and had extensive possessions. They were known in the Highlands as Clans Rosich, Na Gille Andras. Their Chef had great power and obtained the title of Earl at a very early age. In 1235, the Earl of Ross marched at the head of his clansmen against the

Galwegians and defeated them with great slaughter. Alastair, who was Earl in the middle of the Thirteenth Century, was grand Justiciar of the Kingdom of Scotland. His son William fell at Bannockburn in 1314, leaving a son, Aodh, or Hugh, who was killed at Halidown Hill. His eldest daughter, Eupham, having married Sir Walter Leslie, of Leslie, Aberdeenshire, he in her right laid claim to the Earldom of Ross. His granddaughter, an only child, resigned her title to their territories in favour of her granduncle, the Earl of Buchan; but Walter, having had a daughter, Margaret, who married Donald, Lord of the Isles, he immediately assumed the title, took possession of the lands in right of his wife, and prepared to vindicate his claim. Donald mustered about 10,000 warriors, and was met by the Earl of Mar with about the same number at Muir of Harlow, not far from Aberdeen, when a most sanguinary battle was fought. The victory was doubtful. Donald left the field, but Mar was unable to pursue. King James I. regarded Donald as entitled to the Earldom and created his son, Alexander Macdonald, Earl of Ross, holding the title also of Lord the Isles.

On the forfeiture of John MacDonald, Lord of the Isles, in 1476, the Earldom of Ross reverted to the crown, and James, second son of King James III, was invested with the title of the Duke of Ross. The Dukedom subsequently went through several parties, among others, the unfortunate Darnley.

But to return to the descendants of the original fam-

ily. William, the last Earl, had a brother Hugh, who flourished about 1360, and secured a charter of the lands of Balnagowan, in 1374, on whom the chiefship devolved by the clan law. Paul MacTire, a man famous in tradition for his indomitable valour, commanded the clan.

A long feud existed between the Rosses and the MacKays. Infuriated with the repeated outrages committed against them, the Rosses marched against their enemies, led by their then Chief Alastair. After a desperate struggle the Rosses were defeated at Blair Ault, from which the clan never wholly recovered.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, David of Balnagowan, finding himself the last of his race, sold the estate to General Charles Ross, brother to Lord Ross of Hawk-head. In the twelfth century a Knight of the name of Ross came from Yorkshire, Scotland, and settled on the lands of Hawk-head, of which family is John de Ross. They were barons of considerable note. In William, the fourteenth Earl of Ross, who died in 1754, the title became extinct. He was the last of the barons of this ancient and once powerful and wide spread clan. He was in the royal army under the command of Lord Loudon, and when they attempted to surprise Prince Charles at Moyhall, he was thrown down and nearly trampled to death by the cavalry, who were put to a rapid and disorderly retreat by the stratagem of a blacksmith unaided by a single soldier. Sir James Lockhart married Grizel, daughter of William, the last of the old barons. By the

courtesy of Scotland. in marrying an heiress—as in this caae—the husband assumes her name. He thus became the ancestor of Lockhart Ross of Balnagowan, who commanded a regiment at Culloden Moor. By such marriage Sir James, by Grizel, his wife, had issue William, James, George and John, successively barons. The present baron (1889) is Sir Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Ross, born April 4th, 1872. Seat, Balnagowan, Tain, Ross-shire.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS. Creation, February 28, 1668. Shield: Gules, three lions rampant, argent. Crest: A hand holding a garland of laural, proper. Motto: *Spem successus alit*. Translation: Success nourishes hope.

The misfortunes and vicisitudes of this family, owing to clan wars, induced immigration first, perhaps, to the north of Ireland, where they became Scotch-Irish, so-called; from thence, in time, removing to the American colonies.

The Rosses were numbered among the colonial settlers of Maryland and Virginia. In the latter State they became prominent and distinguished. Descendants, including the Turners and Frazees, removed to Kentucky at the founding of that commonwealth in the beginning of the present century. Rev. John Ross as a Presbyterian minister, derived his lineage from such a Scotch-Presbyterian source; or rather, from a family that centuries ago was called a clan, in the land of heroes and martyrs—Scotland.

Charles M. Tuttle, M. A. of Boston said: "The history of those who left ancestral homes in England to find the homes and graves of Pilgrims in the American

wilderness, is invested with a melancholy interest. - Life, under such circumstances, is surrounded with new perils and incidents, and subjected to new vicissitudes. The career of the immigrant, fresh from the influence of venerable tradition, customs and feudal restraints, is dramatic and interesting in proportion as it mingles with historical characters and events, and comes within range of our sympathies and solicitude. An interest verging on the romantic gathers around him if he happens to be a scion of an ancient or noble family, or to bear a name made illustrious by his ancestors."

THE ROSS TARTAN.

Nowhere beats the heart so kindly,
As beneath the Tartan plaid.—*Aytoun*.

VARIOUS coloured cloths called Tartans have from a very early period been worn by the several Highland Clans.

The Scottish Highlanders are the remnant of the great Celtic race which remained untouched by the Roman and Saxon invasions on the south, and the Danes on the East and West of the country, and they were the last to oppose with perfect success the otherwise conquering arms of Rome.

When in the year 81 of the Christian era, Agricola invaded North Britain, it was inhabited by twenty-one aboriginal tribes or clans. The introduction of clanships and tartans seems beyond the reach of history, but in more modern times the following references may be quoted. In 1640, General Leslie states that the Highlanders under his command were composed of men of the same name or clan; as to the Tartan, reference is made as to its price in the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland in 1601. In the ornamental title of Bleau's map of Scotland, published in 1654, two Highlanders are represented in striped clothes, one of them wearing the "Belted Plaid" consisting of a large and long piece of plaiding, which was so folded and confined by a belt round the waist as to form a complete dress, plaid and

kilt in one piece. This is supposed to be the origin of the now highly ornamental Highland dress.

On the first of August, 1747, O. S., after the rising of 1745, an act was passed forbidding the wearing of tartan, as any part of the Highland dress, under the penalty of six months' imprisonment for the first offence, and transportation beyond seas for seven years for the second.

This severe and hard act, as might have been expected, was most unpopular, and in consequence of the discontent created by it, it was in 1782 repealed through the influence of the gallant Duke of Montrose.



CAVE CASTLE, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Cave Castle, Yorkshire, England, was the home of the Washingtons during the Commonwealth. From this place Colonel John Washington, the great grandfather of George, emigrated to America in 1657 or 1659. As may be seen it is a noble structure, ornamented with a number of turrets, battlements and buttresses which gave it the air of magnificence. It is situated a short distance from South Cave, Yorkshire, and in the midst of a park, the perfection of English rural scenety. The interior is fitted up with considerable elegance, and contains at present a collection of rare paintings.

Here, the locality of South Cave, lived at the same time the Fairfaxes, the Washingtons and the Harrisons. General Washington claimed that his ancesters were related to the Fairfaxes, and the Washingtons also intermarried with the Harrisons. Henry Fairfax, Sheriff of Yorkshire, married Anna Harrison and Richard Washington married

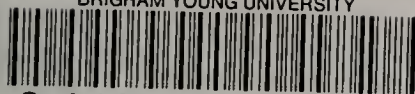
Eleanor Harrison, two sisters of South Cave. William, son of Henry Fairfax, was the President of the Virginia Council, and his daughter married Laurence, the brother of General Washington. Major General Thomas Fairfax and Lieutenant General Thomas Harrison were companions in • Cromwell's army—both Republicans. Harrison remained steadfast to his Republicanism, but Fairfax wavered at the last, and it is said that he meditated interceding to save the head of Charles I., but was prevented by the length of General Harrison's prayers. Cave Castle, we may conclude, therefore, was the scene of many an instance of interchanged hospitality between the Washingtons, the Harrisons and the Fairfaxes—the selfsame families whose descendants appear almost simultaneously in Virginia, compelled, for the same reasons, to leave the old for the new world.

PRIDE OF ANCESTRY.

Pride of ancestry is distinctively a Norman characteristic, but such pride is only praiseworthy when an earnest effort is made to prove one's self worthy of "pure blood and a long derived lineage." Each man should regard his soul as a shield *argent*, and, in the battle of life, see that it is charged with good and noble deeds. Lord Tennyson himself said:

"However it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good ;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

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